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SCHWABE, WILLIAMSON & WYATT, P.C.
PACWEST CENTER, SUITE 1900
1211 SW FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OR 97204

EXAMINER	
RAMPURIA, SATISH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2191	

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/089,139	BOSWORTH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Satish S. Rampuria	2191	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 June 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to the Appeal Brief received on June 15, 2006.

2. The specification due to trademark is still stand rejected. Applicants are reminded to correct the informality.

3. The rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112 second paragraph to claims 4, 5, 8, 23, 24 and 27 is still stand rejected. Applicants are required to make the corrections, i.e., Java™.

4. Claims pending in the application: 1-38.

5. In view of the appeal brief filed on June 15, 2006, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED due to claims 14-19 were not addressed as indicated by the appellant in the appeal brief, see page 1. As set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, the applicant has argued that:

(i) Rejections of claims 4-5, 8, 23-24, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, were improper because Applicants' use of the trademark Java in those claims does not render the claims indefinite.

(ii) Rejections of claims 1-3, 6-7, 20-22, 25-26, 33, 36, and 38 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) were improper because Wang fails to anticipate the claimed invention as claimed in claims 1-3, 6-7, 20-22, 25-26, 33, 36, and 38.

(iii) Rejections of claims 4-5, 8, 23-24, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) were improper because Wang and Claussen, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest the claimed invention when the invention as claimed in claims 4-5, 8, 23-24, and 27 is viewed as a whole.

(iv) Rejections of claims 9-13, 28-32, 34-35, and 37 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) were improper because Wang and Connor, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest the claimed invention when the invention as claimed in claims 9-13, 28-32, 34-35, and 37 is viewed as a whole.

Examiner's response:

(i) In response to Appellants argument that the use of trademarks having definite meaning are permissible in the patent application and provided a search of 1,240

patents having the trademark "Java". Examiner agrees that trademarks are permissible in the patent application and claims however; trademarks have to be accompanied by the generic terminology, i.e., Java™. Applicants make general allegations. Therefore, the rejection is proper and maintained herein.

(ii) In response to Appellants argument, Wang discloses enabling multiple runtime processor executed by the computer. Each of the runtime processors process their respective intermediate sources derived from an original input source, i.e., Java or Visual Basic Script (See summary). In order to process multi language processor, Wang's system recognize different input source languages and invokes the respective processor according to the input source language (col. 2, lines 26-35). Further, Wang's system has a parser, which recognizes the input sources language, and sends to the appropriate translator (col. 3, lines 24-30 and FIG. 2). Thus, Wang does disclose the claimed limitations. Applicants make general allegations. Therefore, the rejection is proper and maintained herein.

(iii) In response to Appellants argument, that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Claussen does disclose the claimed limitations and Examiner has shown why it would

have been obvious to incorporate the references (see the rejection below). Applicants make general allegations. Therefore, the rejection is proper and maintained herein.

(iv) In response to Appellants argument, that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Claussen does disclose the claimed limitations and Examiner has shown why it would have been obvious to incorporate the references (see the rejection below). Applicants make general allegations. Therefore, the rejection is proper and maintained herein.

Specification

7. The use of the trademark "Java" has been noted in this application (i.e., page 2). It should be appropriate or proper term (see MPEP 608.01(v)) used, wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology, i.e., Java™. Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the **second paragraph** of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claims 4, 5, 8, 23, 24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 4, 5, 8, 23, 24 and 27 contain the trademark/trade name Java. Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See Ex parte Simpson, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name.

The rejection of the base claim is necessarily incorporated into the dependent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 20, 22, 25, 26, 33, 36 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by 6,292,936 to Wang (hereinafter, Wang).

Per claims 1 and 2:

Wang discloses:

- A method of computing comprising:
- reading a data processing representation having code sections with code statements of at least a first and a second programming language (col. 1, lines 44-46 "Each of the runtime processors processes their respective corresponding intermediate sources derived from an original input source in a synchronous manner");
- recognizing a first code section with at least code statements of a first programming language (col. 2, lines 56-59 "The server system 106 may further include one or more translators 114 that are executed to translate the original input source for the runtime processors 110 and 112");
- invoking a first code statement processing unit of the first programming language to process the first code section (col. 1, lines 44-46 "Each of the runtime processors processes their respective corresponding intermediate sources derived from an original input source in a synchronous manner");
- recognizing a second code section with at least code statements of a second programming language (col. 1, lines 46-48 "One or more of the respective corresponding intermediate

sources includes a synchronizer token that provides synchronization among the runtime processors");

- invoking a second code statement processing unit of the second programming language to process the second code section (col. 1, lines 49-51 "Using the synchronizer token, an execution sequence of the original input source is maintained").

Per claim 3:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Wang discloses:

- wherein said second code section is embedded within said first code section. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 1, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1.

Per claim 6:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Wang discloses:

- recognizing a third code section with at least code statements of a third programming language (col. 2, lines 56-59 "The server system 106 may further include one or more translators 114 that are executed to translate the original input source for the runtime processors 110 and 112");
- invoking a third code statement processing unit of the third programming language to process the third code section (col. 1, lines 44-46 "Each of the runtime processors processes their respective corresponding intermediate sources derived from an original input source in a synchronous manner").

Per claim 7:

The rejection of claim 6 is incorporated, and further, Wang discloses:

- wherein said third code section is embedded within said second code section, and said second code section is embedded within said first code section. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 6, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 6.

Claims 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26 are the apparatus claim corresponding to method claims 1, 3, 6 and 7 respectively, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1, 3, 6 and 7 respectively, above, as noted above and Wang also discloses system, see FIG. 1 and associated text.

Claims 33, 36 and 38 are the apparatus claim corresponding to method claim 1, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1, above, as noted above and Wang also discloses system, see FIG. 1 and associated text.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 4, 5, 8, 23, 24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang in view of US Patent No. 6,732,330 to Claussen et al. (hereinafter, Claussen).

Per claim 4:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Wang does not explicitly disclose wherein said first language is a directive language, and said second language is a selected one of XML and Java.

However, Claussen discloses in an analogous computer system wherein said first language is a directive language, and said second language is a selected one of XML and Java (col. 2-3, lines 66-67 and 1-2 "...supporting multiple languages is compiled in to an XML... and thereafter, into a Java™ servlet...").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of wherein said first language is a directive language, and said second language is a selected one of XML and Java as taught by Claussen into the method of enabling multiple runtime processors in an embedded scripting system as taught by Wang. The modification would be obvious because of one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use XML and Java to provide a technique for publishing Internet content that can fully leverage the manipulation as suggested by Claussen (col. 2, lines 23-55).

Per claim 5:

- wherein said first language is Java, and said second language is XML. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 4, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 4.

Per claim 8:

- wherein said first language is a directive language, said second language is Java and said third language is XML. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 4, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 4.

Claims 23, 24 and 27 are the apparatus claim corresponding to method claims 4, 5 and 8 respectively, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 4, 5 and 8 respectively, above, as noted above and Wang also discloses system, see FIG. 1 and associated text.

14. Claims 9-19, 28-32, 34, 34 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang in view of US Patent No. 5,428,792 to Conner et al. (hereinafter, Conner).

Per claim 9:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Wang discloses:

- invoking the library function, and outputting the result of the invocation (col. 3, lines 40-42 "The remaining VisualBasic Script blocks in the original input source 116 are translated into notify method and wait method invocations").

Wang does not explicitly disclose wherein the method further comprises recognizing an invocation of a library function within at least a selected one of said first and second code sections

However, Conner discloses in an analogous computer system wherein the method further comprises recognizing an invocation of a library function within at least a selected one of said first and second code sections (col. 7, lines 20-23 "class designer defines the class interface, implements the class methods, and finally loads the resulting object code into a class library").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of recognizing an invocation of a library function within at least a selected one of said first and second code sections as taught by Conner into the method of enabling multiple runtime processors in an embedded scripting system as taught by Wang. The modification would be obvious because of one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use a library function to provide the reusability of the OOP functions already exist as suggested by Conner (col. 1, lines 55-67).

Per claim 10:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Wang does not explicitly disclose wherein the library function is a selected one of an emit function for outputting execution results, a pop function for returning an element, and a push function for backing up an insertion point.

However, Conner discloses in an analogous computer system wherein the library function is a selected one of an emit function for outputting execution results, a pop function for returning an element, and a push function for backing up an insertion point (col. 5, lines 1-12 "...class is a

definition of an object... <stack> is an example of a class... stack contains two data elements (<stackArray> and <stackTop>), and supports three methods, <create()>, <push()>, and <pop()>...").

The feature of library function is a selected one of an emit function for outputting execution results, a pop function for returning an element, and a push function for backing up an insertion point would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 9.

Per claim 11:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Wang does not explicitly disclose wherein the method further comprises recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming; recognizing a directive statement within the header section, enumerate one or more data packages; and importing the enumerated one or more data packages for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language.

However, Conner discloses in an analogous computer system wherein the method further comprises recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language (col. 9, lines 35-40 "...a valid C header file which contains macros necessary to invoke public methods and access public data elements of the class... file... included in any client of the class, and is created by the SOM compiler"); recognizing a directive statement within the header section, enumerate one or more data packages (col. 25, lines 14-20 "section contains an include statement that is a directive to the OIDL preprocessor telling the compiler where to find the class interface definition for this class' parent class..."); and importing the enumerated one or more

data packages for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language (col. 2, lines 19-21 "...bindings are input to the particular target language compiler to generate object module...").

The feature of recognizing a header section... recognizing a directive statement... an d importing the enumerated... would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 9.

Per claim 12:

- wherein the method further comprises recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language; recognizing a declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more processing methods; and instantiating the enumerated one or more processing methods for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 11, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 11.

Per claim 13:

- wherein the method further comprises recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language; recognizing a declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more instance variables; and instantiating the enumerated one or more instance variables for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language. The limitations in the

claims are similar to those in claim 11, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 11.

Per claim 14:

- A method of computing comprising:
- reading a data processing representation having code sections with code statements of at least a first and a second programming language (col. 1, lines 44-46 "Each of the runtime processors processes their respective corresponding intermediate sources derived from an original input source in a synchronous manner").

Wang does not explicitly disclose recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language; recognizing a directive statement within the header section, enumerating one or more data packages; and importing the enumerated one or more data packages for use by code sections within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language.

However, Conner discloses in an analogous computer system recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language (col. 9, lines 35-40 "...a valid C header file which contains macros necessary to invoke public methods and access public data elements of the class... file... included in any client of the class, and is created by the SOM compiler"); recognizing a directive statement within the header section, enumerating one or more data packages (col. 25, lines 14-20 "section contains an include statement that is a directive to the OIDL preprocessor telling the compiler where to find the class interface

definition for this class' parent class..."); and importing the enumerated one or more data packages for use by code sections within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language (col. 2, lines 19-21 "...bindings are input to the particular target language compiler to generate object module...").

The feature of recognizing a header section... recognizing a directive statement... an d importing the enumerated... would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 9.

Per claim 15:

- wherein the method further comprises recognizing a declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more processing methods; and instantiating the enumerated one or more processing methods for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 14, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 14.

Per claim 16:

- wherein the method further comprises recognizing a declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more instance variables; and instantiating the enumerated one or more instance variables for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 14, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the

rejection of claim 14.

Per claim 17:

- A method of computing comprising:
- reading a data processing representation having code sections with code statements of at least a first and a second programming language (col. 1, lines 44-46 "Each of the runtime processors processes their respective corresponding intermediate sources derived from an original input source in a synchronous manner").

Wang does not explicitly disclose recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language; recognizing a first declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more processing methods; and instantiating the enumerated one or more processing methods for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language.

However, Conner discloses in an analogous computer system recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language (col. 9, lines 35-40 "...a valid C header file which contains macros necessary to invoke public methods and access public data elements of the class... file... included in any client of the class, and is created by the SOM compiler"); recognizing a first declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more processing methods (col. 25, lines 14-20 "section contains an include statement that is a directive to the OIDL preprocessor telling the compiler where to find the class interface definition for this class' parent class..."); and instantiating the enumerated one or more

processing methods for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language (col. 2, lines 19-21 "...bindings are input to the particular target language compiler to generate object module...").

The feature of recognizing a header section... recognizing a directive statement... an d importing the enumerated... would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 9.

Per claim 18:

- wherein the method further comprises recognizing a second declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more instance variables; and instantiating the enumerated one or more instance variables for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 17, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 17.

Per claim 19:

- A method of computing comprising:
- reading a data processing representation having code sections with code statements of at least a first and a second programming language (col. 1, lines 44-46 "Each of the runtime processors processes their respective corresponding intermediate sources derived from an original input source in a synchronous manner").

Wang does not explicitly disclose recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language; recognizing a declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more instance variables; and instantiating the enumerated one or more instance variables for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language.

However, Conner discloses in an analogous computer system recognizing a header section of a selected one of the first and the second programming language (col. 9, lines 35-40 "...a valid C header file which contains macros necessary to invoke public methods and access public data elements of the class... file... included in any client of the class, and is created by the SOM compiler"); recognizing a declare statement within the header section, enumerating one or more instance variables (col. 25, lines 14-20 "section contains an include statement that is a directive to the OIDL preprocessor telling the compiler where to find the class interface definition for this class' parent class..."); and instantiating the enumerated one or more instance variables for use within code sections with at least statements of the selected first and second programming language (col. 2, lines 19-21 "...bindings are input to the particular target language compiler to generate object module...").

The feature of recognizing a header section... recognizing a directive statement... and importing the enumerated... would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 9.

Claims 28-32 are the apparatus claim corresponding to method claims 9-13 respectively, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 9-13

respectively, above, as noted above and Wang also discloses system, see FIG. 1 and associated text.

Claims 34, 35 and 37 are the apparatus claim corresponding to method claim 13, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 13, above, as noted above and Wang also discloses system, see FIG. 1 and associated text.

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Satish S. Rampuria** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-3732**. The examiner can normally be reached on **8:30 am to 5:00 pm** Monday to Friday except every other Friday and federal holidays. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the **TC 2100 Group receptionist: 571-272-2100**

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Wei Y. Zhen** can be reached on **(571) 272-3708**. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Satish S. Rampuria
Patent Examiner/Software Engineer
Art Unit 2191

WEI ZHEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER